

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner
of Third St.—Admission daily, performance every evening.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Sketches in India—
GOVERNMENT SONGS.
THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—The BUREAU OF
OF THE SEVEN.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street—
SCHOOL.
HOTH'S THEATRE, 251 St., between 5th and 6th ave.—
HAMILTON.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
35th St.—THE TWELVE TRAPDOORS.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—New Version of
HAMILTON.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth St.—FRODO
FROM.
NEW YORK STADIUM, No. 42 and 43 Bowery.—
OPERA HOUSE.—DANCE HALL.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THEATRE OF HAMILTON.
MR. F. E. CONWAY'S FARM THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
UNION THEATRE.
TONY PATON'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC
TODAY'S, NEGRO MINSTRELS.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 24 Broadway.—COMIC VOCA-
LISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS.
BAYLOR'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
St.—BAYLOR'S MINSTRELS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 255 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, 2d.—"HARL."
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, 2d.—"HARL."
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUINESTRIAN
AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, 2d.
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S
MINSTRELS.—THE THEATRICAL AGENCY, 40.
APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—
THE NEW HUNGARIANS.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, February 15, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- PAGE.
- 1.—Advertisements.
 - 2.—Advertisements.
 - 3.—Washington: General Logan's Speech on Cuban Belligerency; Debate in the Senate on the Mississippi Bill; Sale of Cadizships by Carpet-Bag Congressmen; Important Decisions by the Supreme Court—Personal Intelligence—Brooklyn Intelligence—Meeting of Williamsburg Property Owners—Telegraphs Under-ground.
 - 4.—Europe: Progress of the Peace Council; Russian Imperialism and the Nationalist—The Paris of the Storm—Reorganization of Cuba—Naval and Army Intelligence—Governance Subsidy in the Grocery Business—A Duel by Daylight; Ending of the Cuban War in the City—Reviews and Criticisms of New Books—The New Cotton Exchange.
 - 5.—Proceedings in the New York City and Brooklyn Courts—Century—Terrorist Explosion in West Thirty-third Street—Served to Death—Municipal Affairs: Interesting Proceedings in the Board of Aldermen—The Harlem Depot Tragedy—Death After Sickness of Thirty Years.
 - 6.—Editorial: Leading Article on Affairs in Cuba, The American Republic Disgraced—Amusement—Amusement.
 - 7.—Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World: Count Bismarck's Plan of Protest Against the Papal Syllabus; English Feeling Towards the United States Navy; Arrival of Santa Anna in Havana—Amusement: Five Hamlets Incorporated With the Metropolis Last Night—Corruption in the Detective Bureau of the Boston Police—Another Daring Outrage—Business Notices.
 - 8.—New York City News—The New Steamship "Diamond"—A Brooklyn Duel—The Crawford Diamond Affair—Kings County Board of Supervisors—A Brooklyn Contract Unearthed—Ben Wade on Cuba—Yachting—A Magnificent "Hard Check"—A New York City in a Mess—Chicago Prison for Debt—Virginia—Horrific Murder in Norfolk County—Reconstruction of Mississippi—Immigrants for Colorado—Primary Political Meetings—Postal Telegraphy—A Southern Court Fight—Electrical Phenomena—The Weather and the Ice Crop in This State—Settlement of the Vermont Railroad War.
 - 9.—Financial and Commercial Reports—Real Estate Matters—The New Dominion: Return of Prince Arthur to His Regiment—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements—Texas as a Manufacturing State.
 - 10.—The Brooklyn Murder: Great Excitement in the City; Feared that the Prisoner May be Lynched; The Military Under Arms All Night—Proceedings of the New York Legislature—Special Meeting of the Board of Health—Subsiding American Steamship Line—Daily Last Night—Lectures Last Night—The Hudson Closed by Ice at Rhinebeck—The Austrian Court Scandal—Crimes and Condemns—Kings County Democratic General Committee—Trial of Rosanna Rogers for Murder—The Buffalo Live Suit—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
 - 11.—Advertisements.
 - 12.—Advertisements.

NOTICE TO HERALD SUBSCRIBERS.

We will esteem it a favor if our readers will inform us, by letter addressed to this office, of any dereliction on the part of the carriers of the HERALD, either in furnishing the paper late, substituting other city papers, or leaving spoiled sheets.

VERY FUNNY.—A Southern paper speaks of the "ridiculous formalities" with which the outside States have been admitted into the Union. It may be all very ludicrous—very funny; but will any of our Southern friends inform us where the laugh comes in?

A CHANCE FOR BIG JOBS.—The negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims are likely to be reopened and conducted in Washington. So says the Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Department of Great Britain. He ought to know. Figure up the "claims."

THE SUMMIT OF A FIRST RATE NOTICE.—The Summit (Miss.) Times of the 10th inst. says "the New York HERALD is the greatest paper in the world." This is indeed the height of a first rate notice. And the beauty of it is the world knows it to be true. "Don't fail to advertise in the Summit Times."

LOOKING AFTER VENUS.—Queen Victoria specially recommends the English Parliament to make arrangements for observations of the "transit of Venus" in 1874—a very elegant idea for an excellent royal earthly lady. The presidency of the commission would be an appropriate position for the Prince of Wales, always provided that he Royal Highness the Prince of Wales approves of the HERALD idea.

Affairs in Cuba—The American Republic Disgraced.

In the early and purer times of the American republic its citizens had reason to be proud of their country and government. It was respected, too, by all nations. The flag was hailed everywhere as the emblem of freedom and right. None but despots, monarchs and the privileged aristocratic orders of the Old World hated or were unfriendly to the United States. The mass of the people in all countries looked to this land of liberty as the hope of the world—the country which, through its example, growing power and active sympathy in the cause of freedom, should in time regenerate the world. Never did a people struggling for liberty and independence look in vain to the great American republic for encouragement. In former days oceans and continents even were no barriers to American sympathy for those who were struggling to be free. In the Polish and Hungarian insurrections, in the French, Italian and other revolutions, and in the struggle for popular rights in Ireland, England and elsewhere, the people who rose against their oppressors found a friend and a hearty Godspeed in the United States. Friendly international relations with the governments or rulers against whom the people rose did not prevent the American Congress from proclaiming its sympathy with the oppressed, or of giving them every encouragement possible. Nor was the republic afraid of war in defence of the rights of its citizens. Every student of history knows that the war of independence was brought on by resistance to an unjust tax only. It is known, too, that the war of 1812 with Great Britain, the first Power in the world then, sprang from a determination to protect the flag, which had been insulted by the claim of England to the right of search. Our fathers did not weigh the consequences of war, even with the first Power of the world, when principles of right, national honor or national policy were at stake.

But how is it now? At the very time when this nation has proved itself to be the most powerful one on the earth; when no nation or combination of nations could wage successful war against it; when the greatest Powers could hardly be driven into a war with it, this mighty republic has abandoned the cause of freedom, has become the friend and ally of the worst despotism, and has failed to protect its own citizens abroad. Yes, it cringes and trembles before the threats of a third rate Power. We do not exaggerate. Look at the conduct of the government in the case of Cuba and at the outrages upon American citizens on that island. It has given effective aid to Spain to crush the Cubans, has prevented, by an overstrained vigilance, any assistance to the Cuban patriots, and has obstinately resisted the generous impulses and will of the American people in refusing to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans. And this we understand, and have reason to believe, is because the administration, or at least the Secretary of State, is afraid of war with Spain. The cunning and bragging Spaniards have made this timid administration and weak man in the State Department tremble. The same tactics the Spaniards have followed in Cuba—the tactics of bombast and falsehood—to suppress the insurrection they have used effectively at Washington. The same is being tried upon the press and people of this country. But they will fail here, for the independent American press cannot be influenced in that way, and neither it nor the people are as cowardly as the administration. As a specimen of the bombastic and mendacious tactics of the Spaniards we publish the following letter just sent to us by

AN INDIGNANT SPANIARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD, New York, Feb. 12, 1870.

TO-DAY'S HERALD you will again on the Cuban question and you manifest the same nonsense that you did in your article of the 11th inst. It seems to me incredible that public writers of a newspaper, whose editors claim to be a leading journal, state so many blunders in order to mislead the people. You say that the policy of the government should be open and broad, declaring belligerent rights to the Cubans. What are the risks, the costs and the profits of the rebels to declare belligerent rights, as provided by the international laws of all nations? This is to talk like a child, without sense of any kind.

If Congress were to declare rights to the Cubans the Spanish government has the right of search to all American vessels, not only on the line of blockade but on the high seas, and this would be worse for the American commerce. This right of the Spanish government is provided in the treaty of the year 1763, and would be endorsed by every navy.

You say that a war with Spain would be a chivalric play, and you would take possession of all Spanish America in less than one month. What a nonsense! The whole American nation could not take possession of any Spanish domain if the government and people of Spain are willing to defend them as they are now. Our navy, that you boast so much of, could not compete with ours in any respect, and I am sure that if the two nations were at war you would enter the waters of Cuba, because our islands are never so well built and defended that you cannot present one in all your navy capable of making any harm to our islands and them. If the Americans could land any Spanish possession they would fight in battles, and this is the best of all for our disciplined soldiers. The war in Cuba has not ended, because they always fly from place to place in large and small boats, and our soldiers cannot land them at all ready to fight. This state of war cannot be ended as in pitched battles, and it is necessary to hunt them like wild beasts in their places of concealment.

SILVANO RUSTO, 1st Pearl street.

It would be superfluous labor to attempt to answer this exalted Spaniard, and we only notice the letter to show the ignorance, bombastic pretensions and folly of the Spaniards, and the sort of stuff which has made Mr. Secretary Fish, other members of the administration and Mr. Sumner tremble in their boots. We can hardly think General Grant has sunk so low. We cannot believe that the man who proposed to march an army across the Rio Grande to drive the French out of Mexico—that he who was ready to measure swords with the first Power in Europe—is afraid of a third rate and demoralized nation like Spain. A war with Spain would be really—in the language the indignant Spaniard has given us credit for—but child's play to the United States. No Spaniard could put his foot on the soil of this republic to do any damage if there were war. We would soon have a navy out that would make short work of the boasted Spanish iron-clads and other war vessels. We would seize the possessions of Spain in America, and that would indemnify us for the war, and, if necessary to proceed to extremities, we would lay Cadiz and the other seaboard cities of Spain in ashes. As to the question of the right of search Spain would have, should we recognize the belligerency of the Cubans, under a treaty of 1795, as the writer of the above letter asserts, the sooner we abolish such an absurd treaty, if it really exists, the better. Let us get rid of once and forever of all these Old World trammels as far as the American Continent and its islands are concerned. The time has come when we should have no more treaties or trouble with European nations on questions affecting

America. Henceforth our motto should be "America for the Americans," and we should inaugurate a bold and comprehensive policy to separate Europe and European governmental influence from this hemisphere. We are in a position to do this; we ought to do it, and it is the true policy for the United States to pursue.

Do we want an opportunity in the case of Cuba? Does not the blood of American citizens—those young men from New York, Greenwich, Foster, Johnson and Gardner, who were fired upon by the brutal volunteers—give the government the opportunity to demand the cessation of Spanish rule in Cuba? Do not the multiplied and continued outrages on our citizens in that island, the interests of our commerce and a true American policy, call upon the government to seize the present occasion for ending Spanish rule there? As long as Cuba belongs to Spain we shall have trouble about the island. It has been, in fact, a constant source of trouble with Europe. The time has arrived when we can end all that. Give the Cubans that fair chance to which they are entitled, and let the sympathies of our people have fair play in this struggle of American liberty against European despotism, and the question will be settled without involving the necessity of war with Spain. Should Spain, however, make it a case of war, better that than submit to occupy our present anomalous and humiliating position and see Cuba lost. Will the President overrule the cowardly policy of Secretary Fish with regard to Cuba? Will Congress carry out the will of the people and boldly declare for the freedom of Cuba? Have we any statesmen of large views and with courage and ability enough to demand, in the name of the people, the independence and annexation of the Gem of the Antilles?

Russia Specially Reported from Rome.

The special correspondence from Rome which appears in our columns to day supplies a concise and plain exposition of the present condition of the Russian empire, its material interests and prospects, the state of society, the educational system, the army and municipalities. This exhibit was furnished to our writer by a Russian official of rank and experience, who, in the Holy City, it comes in additional testimony of the universal foreign acknowledgment of the influence and force of the independent press of America. The Russian aristocrat was evidently anxious to avail himself of the opportunity of submitting the case of his nation and native land to the free and unbiased mind of the American democracy through our columns, and thus be enabled to remove some few cloudy, indeed rather dark, impressions which must have been made by previous statements on the same subject coming from European sources not quite so well informed. The HERALD writer consequently presents the case to the grand transatlantic international jury to-day, as our writers in Berlin and Vienna have already submitted the special briefs of Count Bismarck and Baron Buel.

To hear of Russia from Rome and by way of the Holy City sounds, at the first reading, as oddly as if we said that a man went to St. Petersburg in order to learn the exact condition of Poland. It is a fact that the two great modern theocrats, Plus the Ninth and the Czar Alexander the Second, are not on very good terms. They do not "speak," or, as our school children term it, are not "glad" with each other; another positive demonstration of the melancholy social truth that there may be a vast show of religion and a deal of prayer with a very small amount of Christian charity here and there at one and the same time. We trust, however, that when copies of the HERALD containing this special correspondence are received and duly read, both in the Vatican and the Winter Palace of the Neva, it will tend to reconcile the Heads of the two powerful Churches, so that the Czar will joyfully renew with Plo Nono the terms of playful goodfellowship which he enjoyed with Gregory the Sixteenth when a boy. Such is the evangelizing mission of the HERALD. We will be proud of making two such illustrious converts to the worship of the broad Church of the Bible and to the creed of the Sermon on the Mount.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A GALLANT FELLOW.—A boiler burst in West Thirty-third street yesterday and three persons were injured, a number of persons narrowly escaping. The conduct of the engineer, John Donnelly, deserves the highest commendation. He saw that the boiler was leaking and that an explosion was inevitable, but with a high sense of duty, instead of flying from the danger, he bravely stood to his post and commenced to draw out the fires. Before he completed the task, however, the explosion took place and the gallant fellow was blown several rods into an adjoining yard, and his head, arms and face were dreadfully scalded. He is a poor man, with a family, and his life is in a critical condition. While we are giving lavishly to our indigent great men and the families of our unfortunates does not this brave fellow's devotion and daring deserve a rousing reward?

THE VOORHEES MURDER IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. Voorhees, the victim of Chambers, the murderer, died at his house yesterday. An informal examination of the prisoner and the statement of the proprietor of the saloon where the shooting took place show that the murder was even more cold-blooded and wanton than at first reported. The murderer, it seems, had drunk several bottles of wine with his intended victim, and even after the deed was done called for and coolly drank a glass of ale. Late last night Sheriff Walters, fearing the excited state of the people against Chambers, asked for a detachment of soldiers to guard Raymond street jail. The soldiers were promptly sent, and bore with them ball cartridges enough to do execution upon the mob if need be. The people of Brooklyn are much excited over this brutal murder, and although we deprecate lynch law, we can see plainly in this exhibition the end to which corrupt Judges and rampant crime are rapidly driving us.

SENATOR CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, berated the republican party severely yesterday in the Senate for its unrepentant legislation, and Senator Yates, of Illinois, wanted to read him out of the party. In his present disrupted state Yates probably thought the party needed a joiner rather than a carver.

Count Bismarck and the Papal Syllabus.

A cable despatch which we publish this morning has it that Count Bismarck is desirous to get up a European protest against the Papal Syllabus. The telegram is not very complete, but it leaves us little room to doubt that the Count is just as willing to fight Austria—which he did, as all the world knows, with some success—and, as a later, he has been to fight France. It was the opinion of many that because King William was magnanimous enough to present to the Holy Father for the use of the Council a costly carpet, that Prussia as a whole and Count Bismarck as an individual were to be passive and indifferent spectators of the doings of the Council. Those who knew the feelings of the Protestant populations of Northern Germany, and who had formed a correct opinion of the character of Count Bismarck, were not so rash in arriving at a conclusion. The announcement to which we call attention shows which was right.

We cannot think that this piece of intelligence, although communicated to us very imperfectly, is a baseless rumor. It must have some solid foundation. Intellectually Germany is now, as she has been more or less regularly for the last three hundred years, at the head of the nations. During the last hundred years we have had in Fatherland all sorts of actions and reactions in politics, in science, in religion; but intellectualism has never ceased to be the dominant characteristic of the German race. The true of the Protestant North, this has been scarcely less true of the Catholic South. True of the Germans in Europe, it is not less true of the Germans in the New World. A true German insists on having a reason for the faith that is in him. He may be a Catholic, a Protestant, a Rationalist in matters of religion, a monarchist absolute or a monarchist qualified or a republican in matters political; but whatever his opinions may be he can explain, and from his own standpoint at least, justify them. It was this spirit that developed Luther and begot the Reformation. It was this spirit that, in the first instance, gave the First Napoleon the mastery of Europe and that, in the second instance, prepared, hastened and determined his downfall. People who think and who have some faith in their own judgments cannot be long deceived. This latest news from Germany, taken in connection with many recent and deeply important facts, shows that the old spirit still lives in the sons and daughters of Old Fatherland.

We do not forget that the opposition to the Council and its programme has been mainly German. Voices have been raised against the Council in other quarters. In France and Spain and Italy there are not a few who have spoken and written extensively, in the first place, against what it meant to do, and, in the second, against what it has done and tried to do. In Great Britain they who have not been in favor of the Council have ridiculed it rather than reasoned against it. With one or two exceptions it has been the same in the United States. North Germany has not by any means been indifferent; but, being Protestant, and therefore not so immediately interested, it has hitherto waited and watched rather than been aggressive. In South Germany it has been quite otherwise. There the Council was felt to be a great and dangerous instrument. It might do good, but it might do evil. Its every act was certain to touch them and to affect their position. It might justify their past struggle with the Protestants of the North, or it might make them ridiculous in the eyes of their brethren and before all the world. Hence it is that South Germany, although it has not been opposed to the Council in itself considered, has poured forth such warnings, and instructions and remonstrances that at the present moment the Council halts, hesitates, trembles and knows not what to do. The Allgemeine Zeitung, inspired by Southern genius, commenced the fire before the Council began. The searching work by "Von Janus" appeared almost simultaneously with the opening of the Council. The Prime of Austria, the Prince Primate of Bohemia, and a greater than either, although he has no place in the Council—Dr. Döllinger—have been firm, active and forceful in their opposition. The recent letter of Dr. Döllinger on Infallibility, which is now being reproduced and commented upon in every journal in Europe, has fallen upon the Pope and his friends like a thunderbolt. The sentiments of Count Hohenlohe, the Prime Minister of Bavaria, and of Baron Beust, the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor, are well known. South Germany, in fact, is in a state of fierce ferment on the great questions before the Council. It would be the easiest thing in the world to provoke another Reformation. The people are ready. They require but a skillful leader. It is not the Immaculate Conception or the Bodily Assumption they care for. It is the Syllabus and Infallibility. These last they cannot and will not allow.

It is this state of feeling which gives point and importance to the announced attitude of Count Bismarck. Bismarck has no interest in the two questions that relate to Mariology. But as a statesman he has much to do with both Infallibility and the Syllabus. If the Pope is pronounced infallible it is easy to see how the Church may be brought into deadly and dangerous collision with the secular Powers. If the Syllabus is endorsed by the Council the war is actually begun, for every true Catholic, from the highest dignitary down to the humblest member, in almost every country on the face of the earth, is placed in an attitude of opposition to the civil government. This is not all, although it is the point which most concerns such men as Bismarck. If the propositions of the Syllabus could be shaped into law and enforced, we should not now, even in this free America, be safe in writing this article. No New York HERALD, rising every morning like the sun, would shed its blessed light on the millions of this Continent. If, as we have said before, the Syllabus is right, the world for the last six hundred years, especially for the last three hundred years, has been terribly off the rails. In a country like Prussia, where the population in one section is Protestant and in another section is Catholic, the doctrines of the Syllabus, if enforced by the Church, would work, and, indeed, could not fail to work, serious mischief. It will be strange if the Council should yet be the occasion of another

Reformation, and if another Luther should be found in the person of Count Bismarck.

The position of the Roman Church at the present moment is critical in the extreme. It seems to us to have flung away its last chance. We have watched this Council and have never failed to offer it sound and wholesome advice. We have warned it of danger, and we have often pointed out a way of deliverance. But our warnings and our instructions have been equally disregarded. The Council seems bent on ruining the Church. While the world rushes on with lightning speed towards a grand and glorious future, towards an immense unity—a unity which shall know no differences in religion, no conflicting nationalities, no confusion of tongues; a unity which will meet all the high requirements of prophecy and satisfy the highest aspirations of the human race—the Church, looking back, sighs for a dead and buried past, and with feeble hands tries to apply the brakes. But the force is irresistible. If the Church cannot follow it must remain behind, and as another monument of folly take its lonely place on the deserted highway of time.

The Proceedings in Congress.

The legislation of the country is progressing very slowly in Congress. There are no great measures receiving any attention among our small-minded Senators. The question of Cuban recognition has so far gone, no farther, than to become the subject of some eloquent speechmaking; though General Banks promises to bring it up with a vim soon; the revenues and finances are receiving retrograde rather than progressive legislation, and the subject of reconstruction is still delayed by buncombe discussion and unwise tinkering. The Georgia question yesterday was driven ahead spasmodically so far as to reach the point where the credentials of the Senators of that State were referred to the Judiciary Committee, but even this movement is liable to misconstruction and complication, for the Senators named were elected by the Legislature that was recently declared incompetent and illegal. The Mississippi Readmission bill is giving rise to the same objections and arguments advanced on the Virginia bill, although Mississippi has not only filled all her conditions, but has actually given ten thousand guarantees, by her electoral majority, of not loyalty exactly, but radicalism. All this in the Senate. In the House, where grave deliberation and serious proceedings are hardly to be expected, the main business yesterday was tinkering the finances, or, rather, taking test votes on the financial policy. One of these tests indicated that the House rather favored the inflation of the currency, by a majority of twenty. The test resolution proposed an increase of the circulating currency by fifty millions. Mr. Morgan introduced a bill as a substitute for Mr. Sherman's Currency bill in the Senate, providing for a repeal of the laws authorizing the issue of national bank notes and authorizing an issue of five hundred million dollars in greenbacks. This last proposition is excellent in so far as it does away with the national bank notes and gives the people the benefit of the immense sums which at present are donated to the banks by our Treasury. Among other matters of interest occurring in the House were the speech of General Logan, the sturdy friend of Cuba, in favor of granting belligerent rights to the gallant Cubans, and the reception of correspondence relative to outrages on American citizens in Havana.

The Court of Special Sessions.

A bill has recently been introduced in the Assembly to abolish the Court of Special Sessions, which is now held twice a week at the Tombs by Justices Dowling and Hixby. The proposition is not so much for the purpose of making one court less in the city—for provision is made by which a similar court shall be held by any of the great police magistrates—as it is for the purpose of getting rid of Justice Dowling, who has incurred the enmity of too many influential politicians by his promptness in awarding them the penalties of the law on some occasion, probably, when they had substituted pilfering for politics. The court itself is one of the most commendable in the city, and also comes nearer being self-sustaining than any other. Besides, the proposed improvement of allowing all the Police Justices to preside at the new court, which is to arise from the ashes of the present one as soon as Justice Dowling is safely ousted, is no improvement at all. The eight magistrates, who were privileged to preside when such a court was in operation before, held to the old maxim that everybody's business was nobody's business, and would on some important occasions be meagrely represented by one Justice, or probably none at all, and on other occasions, when some poor drunkard was the only case to be "sent up," they would appear in full numbers and with all the pomp and circumstance of the Supreme Court. The sittings at present are at least regular, and most likely there is fully as much talent represented on its bench. Governor Hoffman has frequently commended the manner in which business is conducted there, and if the bill passes both houses of the Legislature it is to be hoped he will put a stopper on it. The court at present is a terror to the roughs, and the proposed improvement might not be. Besides, Judge Dowling was the choice of the people for the position, and he should be granted an investigation rather than be subjected unheard to this indirect condemnation. We trust that the Governor or the Senate will stop this matter if it should go so far as to reach either of them.

THE SPIRIT OF MURDER.—While New York and Brooklyn bear the palm for numerous and unprovoked murders, a case has occurred in Norfolk county, Va., which exceeds any yet known in point of brutality. A negro family having horsewhipped a boy in their employ for losing some of their money while on an errand for them, he attempted to steal away to inform the authorities, but the negroes overtook him, cut his tongue out by the roots and cut his throat from ear to ear. The body was left in the woods, where it was subsequently found, and the negroes fled.

WHAT IS FAME?—A Virginia paper speaks of a United States Senator from Mississippi as "infamous." If these papers continue in the same vein they will clip the first syllable from the word and make the object of their vituperation famous. Such is fame.

A Duel by Daylight—Fighting the Battle of Cuba in New York.

It must be apparent to all that if Cuban independence could be gained by personal encounters on the Continent the sun of Spanish rule in Cuba would by this time have sunk far below the Western horizon. On Saturday night last a duel was fought by daylight in this city between Francisco de Porto, a Cuban, who "has already proved his love of country" by fighting in Canada the editor of a Spanish paper published in New York, and an Englishman, to fame hitherto unknown, named George Proule. The belligerent gentlemen had previously been friends, but Mr. Proule thought fit and proper to criticize the inaction of the Cuban Junta, and this engendered animosity between them. Saturday night they met at a hotel up town, when Proule indulged in a characteristic observation, "significant of an approaching kick." This (the approaching kick) "placed De Porto in fever heat," and, probably to cool himself, "he spat in his opponent's face." To say the least of it the offence was a nasty one, but a pocket handkerchief could have effectively removed the obnoxious saliva in two seconds. Our Englishman, however, boiled with indignation. Blood alone could wipe away the spit. It was absolutely necessary that his wounded honor should be healed by a gash across the shoulder, which he subsequently received. The parties obtained seconds and adjourned to the house of a friend, where they divested themselves of all underclothing and prepared to fight, each attired in a thin coat and a pair of tight pantaloons. The weapons chosen were cavalry sabres. Pistols were rejected, because "any fool can shoot" those products of Colonel Colt's inventive genius. So these particularly wise men decided upon cold steel. Perhaps the objection to bullets arose from the fact that Proule is a larger man than De Porto. But how readily the difference in size could have been overcome! In the famous duel between Egan, the Irish barrier, and Curran, the former complained of the disparity in their sizes. "I tell you what, Mr. Egan," replied Curran, "I wish to take no advantage of you whatever; let my fists be chalked out upon your side, and I am quite content that every shot which hits outside that mark shall go for nothing." This plan does not appear to have been thought of as, cavalry sabres in hand, the impetuous De Porto and the determined Proule confronted each other. For a brief moment they hesitated, then Proule advanced and made a cut at the head of his opponent, which, happily for De Porto, was "dodily parried." Had it taken effect our account would have been cut short with De Porto's head. An interval of time and they went at it again, displaying great skill. Here the reporter says their eyes flashed fire, as if endeavoring "to penetrate each other's intent," but we are rather of the opinion that they were endeavoring to penetrate each other's skin. At length De Porto laid himself open, and Proule instantly seized the opportunity of laying his thigh open to a depth of a quarter of an inch, for a length of eight inches. Proule's triumph was short-lived. The next instant De Porto's steel went flashing through the air and descended upon his opponent's right shoulder, inflicting a painful wound. Here the combat ceased. Proule was conveyed to his home in Brooklyn. De Porto retired with the honors of war, first intimating, with "marked coolness," that he carried a particular chip on his shoulder in the shape of the Cuban cause, the knocking off of which would be avenged by him with blood. Thus ended this duel. Unfortunately both principals were wounded; happily neither was killed. Of their valor there is no doubt. But, ah, what a pity it is that so much heroism should be wasted in New York when there are so many opportunities for broadsword exercises in Cuba.

The Cuban American League.

A number of "prominent citizens of this city have formed a league for the purpose of practically consolidating the sentiment and support of the American people in securing independence to Cuba. General Martin McMahon, who has had some experience in the struggle against the troubles of a people struggling against odds for their liberties, is president of the league, and the members consist of men of influence and prominence, like Douglas Taylor, Edmund C. Stedman, Gleason J. Tucker, Colonel Ethan Allen and others. Measures are to be taken at once to extend the influence of the league throughout the country by the formation of similar organizations. Thus the people propose to take in their own hands the honor of our government on the Cuban question, and to keep their own skirts clear of the disgraceful policy pursued at Washington. It remains to be seen if the administration, professing to represent the people, will continue to so misrepresent them after the great national movement for Cuban independence assumes such shape as the prominent men connected with this league will give it.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF PERU.—Mr. E. G. Squier will read a paper this evening before the American Geographical and Statistical Society at Cooper Institute on the "Geography and Ancient Monuments of Peru." Mr. Squier's residence in South America as a diplomatic representative of the United States, his extended explorations among the Corilleras and remarkable ruins of that romantic country, and his ability as a writer, give great interest and importance to the information which he will impart to-night. Elaborate drawings, illustrative of the scenes described, will be exhibited, and the author of the essay, fresh from the ruined palaces of the Incas and the rock-walled cities standing desolate among the Andes, will doubtless give a clearer knowledge of Peru's wonderful antiquities than can be obtained in any other manner.

SANTA ANNA TURNS UP.—The news of a revolution progressing in Mexico must have reached Santa Anna in his exile. He turned up in Havana on Sunday last en route for Vera Cruz. Captain General de Rodas, however, spoiled his plans, by ordering him to leave the island on the first steamer, and positively refusing to allow the old veteran to proceed to Mexico. So, we suppose, Santa Anna must fain be content with fighting game cocks in his old age instead of heroically battling for "God and Liberty."